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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1860 To the Subscribers of the Nashville

Subscribers to the Nashville Daily News who have paid for the same in advance wil be furnished with the Parator natil the expiration of the time for which they have paid All who have not paid in advance will be charged the regular rates of the PATRIOT from this date. We will continue to send the PATRIOT to all the subscribers of the News who were not already subscribers of the PATRIOT, until we receive notice to discontinue. City subscribers who desire the paper discontinued will notify us at once. The confusion incident to such a transfer may disturb the regular delivery of papers for a few days, and such as may be omitted will confer a favor by leaving word at our office.

THE CONSPIRACY TO BREAK UP THE UNION.

A. S. CAMP & CO.

THE PLOT AND IIS DEVELOPMENT Irrefragible Proof of a Beliberate and Settled purpose to Revolutionize the Government.

WHO ARE THE SUPPORTERS OF BRECKINRIDGE AND LANES

Let the Masses read and Ponder.

The first serious attempt to dissolve the Union and revolutionize the Government of this Republic was made by the State of South Carolina in 1932-3. It met with no sympathy outside of that State, and Gen Jackson, then President, gave it an effectual quietus. The advocates of secession, at that day and in that State, were forced to themselves to the correction of what the conceived to be evil and injustice in a con stitutional way. Hence we heard but little more of secession and disunion for nearly

In 1810-51, however, the agitation of question of slavery growing out of the a quisition of territory from Mexico, gave rito a state of feeling between the North an the South, which was fearfully violen There was, before that time, a latent spirit of enmity towards the Union, lurking in the breasts of a few discontented and restlespirits-of which it is sufficient evidence t recite the course of Mr. WHIJIAM L. YA cer in an effort to break up the Bultimor Democratic Convention of 1848. The ugita tion of 1850, was disposed of by the series of acts passed by Congress during that year familiarly known to the country as il "Compromise Measures," Upon the passag tained before. In several of the Souther States, in elections following, the issue wa made of submission to those measures, dissolution of the Union. The question was discussed before the people, and every effor made to fire the public mind, to arouse the popular passions, and to bring about a vic lent disruption of the Government. It was at this time that Hon, Jerr Davis, now the leading secessionist in the National Legilature, declared that "he was for resistant and would never submit to the stain degradation" which those measures, in hi estimation, imposed. He ran as a candidate for Governor of Mississippi on that issue and was defeated before the people. In other States similar issues were made, and the pe ple throughout the South placed the scal their condemnation upon the enemies of the Union at the ballot-box. While this excite feeling was at its highest pitch, a Souther Convention was called to convene in this city, to extend the spirit of disunion, and t m ke it pa a nount in the Southern S ate It also resulted in an ignominious failure Wherever, and in whatever shape the issu was presented to the people it was rejected

Thus covered with defeat, befiled at ever point, rejected, spuraed, and driven from place and the hope of place, the disunionists retired from the contest in humiliation and shame. In 1852, they, with the same hypocritical solemnity which distinguishes their present professions of love and admira tion and friendship for the Union, met witl the democracy in National Convention, and proclaimed that the "Compromise Mensures" of 1850, were a just and final settlement o the slavery question! They gave their adhesion to the Union, as they now pretend to do, and declared they would shed their blood in its defence. We heard no more of injustice, aggression, and unconstitutional enact ments. But now the spirit of treason and disunion is again abroad in our land. It now has no Congressional Compromise as a point of attack, as a rallying cry. But the enemies of the Union have what they imagine will serve their purpose equally as well. They now hold that the election of Black Republican to the Presidency, is a just cause for secession, disunion, and revolution. They have cultivated this idea for severa years-not the people, for such a thing has scarcely been seriously considered by them, but the leaders. It is the inception of this idea and the means to be used to bring that contingency about, that is the purpose of this article, and to present the evidence of a preconcerted, cold-blooded, deliberate, heartless conspiracy to break up the Union of thes United States. We propose to present such an array of facts-indisputable facts-a will satisfy all that it is the purpose of certain of the leaders of the Baltimore seces sion movement which nominated BRECKIN-RIDGE for the Presidency, to overthrow and terminate the existing government of the YANCEY wrote a letter to the editor, Mr. United States.

with scorn and indignation.

We begin this array by citing a fact, which planation, in the course of which he says: was disclosed for the first time in Knoxville in this State on the occasion of a Union Meeting held in that city in the month of January last. Judge Bailer, who was a ciri orasion, in which, according to the Knox-

ville Whig: "He said, that during the Presidential co itest, Gov Wise had addressed letters to other border States should remain in the bit the Southern Governors-and that the Union, where by their position and their on to the Governor of Florids, had leen counsels, they could prove more effective shown him-in which Wise said that HE friends than by moving out of the Union, and HAD AN ARMY IN READINESS TO P. E. thus giving the Southern Confederacy a long VANT FREMONT FROM TAKING LIS abolition, hostile border to watch. In the

SEAT, IF ELECTED, and asking the co-ope ation of those to whom he wrote !"

Here we have the fact that it has been in entemplation from the first national struggle ofter the organization of the Republican party, to resist the inauguration of a member of hat party as President of the United States though he were elected fairly by the people under the sanctions and all the forms rescribed by the Federal Constitution, with out awaiting any hostile demonstration, or my overt act which should justify a resort

We next trace the course of WILLIAM L YANCEY, of Alabama, who is now the recogtion of Mr. BRECKINGINGS for the Presiden cy. Though a disorganizer in 1848 and a sunionist in 1850-51, we begin our quotaons from his outgivings with the 10th May 1858, as it was only then that he began to repare actively to consummate the nim. which had a partial fruition at Baltimore. on that day, the Southern Convention met the city of Montgomery. At the opening that Convention, be delivered an address welcome to the delegates, of which the ished is an extract :

I must be allow d, at least on my own be Lio welcom you too, as but the foreshadow g of that farm re important body important rongshal continue to rule the bour and coun ils of the dominant section of this country. aust, ere long, assemble upon Southern so the purpose of devising some measure by not only your industrial, but your and political relations shall be placed apor basis of an INDEPENDENT'S VEREIGNTY, w. ich will have within itself a unity of climate, a unity scal, a unity of production and a unity of social f a successful and permanent government."

At that session the chief topic of discushe African slave trade, and a general exsociaion of the supposed wrongs of the South. Mr. YANCET had a good opportunity of con-

ovement can be made that will clean out able in all respects, was found in the idea of vertirowa, it would result in giving hes. The remedy of the South is not is suc process. It is in a diligent organization of her true men, for prompt resistance to he next aggression. It must come, in the lature of things. No National marty can the Southern heart-instruct the Southern mind re courage to each other, and AT THE PROPER MENT, BY ONE ORGANIZED CONCERTED AC

The sura was been shadowed forth in the retire from the unequal contest in disgrace, | South by Mr. Rudia-has been taken up and ame of 'League of United Sautherners' who, | politics, seping up their old party relations on all other testions, will hold the Southern issue paramount. id will influence parties, legislatures and states nea. I have no time to enlarge; but suggest mere-

one duly proused by hery appeals, and "at

known as the Legaces of the routh and IN ONLY SAFETY. 2. There shad be primary Leagues. State

egues, and a L ague of the Southern State 3. Any five or more Southern chizens may m a primary League by subscribing their nes to this constitution. 4. The State League shall be formed by primary Leagues within the State; and

ague of the Southern States shall be rmed by the union of the State Leagues. 5. Each League shall cheet a President ice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and sch other officers as it may deem useful; and e officers shall hold their offices for one ou, and until their successors shall have been elected.

6. As soon as it shall be ascertained that aree primary Lagues have been organized. ie Presidents thereof or a majority of them sail agree upon a time and place for the oranizmen of a State League, and when or ung d it shall direct the time and place of 7. And as coon as it shall be accertained

it three States Leagues have been organizd, the Presidents thereof or a majorary of nem shall agree upon a time and place for he organization of the League of the Southrn States, and, when organiz d, it shall diect the time and place of its meetings. 8. Each primary Lague may send as many presentatives as it may select to the assem-

y of the State League, but its vote shall counsed in proportion to the number of its 9. Each State League may send as many presentatives us it may select to the connil of the League of the Southern States, but

ach State shall have but one vote 10. The President of any L ague may call meeting of the League over which he preides whenever he shall deem it expedient: and any State League may call a meeting of he League of the Southern States, whenever majority of such League may deem it ad-

11. Under this constitution, the District of diumbia shall be considered as a part of the | go on, and speedily. State of Maryland, and a Territory shall be 12. No League shall ever nominate a can-

idate for any office of profit or of honor THE SOUTH.

Thus was the organization set on foot mong the masses, which was to "control arties, legislatures and statesmen." To what extent and how rapidly it succeeded we have no means of knowing; but subsement events would indicate that Mr. YANCKY ought the plot had grown to be wide and strong enough to warrant a bold attempt to ctionalize the country in the present Presilential campaign. In the meantime the revolutionary letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER, having sections is then to be fought for the last time, and een published in the newspapers, and being everely critised by the Richmond South, Mr. Roger A. Pevon, by way of defence and ex-

"It is equally true that I do not expect Virginia to take any initiative steps towards one of its leaders in the Executive mansion a desolution of the Union, when that exi- of the nation. It is important to the South gene, shall be forced upon the South. Her also, that her delegation should present a from that State, being ill and unable to at position as a border State and a well o michred | united front of State Rights democrats, for in zen of Georgia, until within a short time pre- South ru pol cy (a policy which has been Digested | the principles and the doctrines of the State vious to that time, delivered a speech on that and understood and approved by the ablest highes democracy rest the hope of the South in MEN IN VIRGINIA. as you wourself must be aware) the Union on our of IT." would seem to demand that, when such a movement takes place by any considerable number of Southern States, Virginia and the

border States its arms and its diplomacy."

Here we have the important disclosure that the scheme had been submitted to. understood and approved by the ablest men columns of the PATRIOT, we asked Mr. PRYOR approved" this well-considered Southern policy ?-and though we exchanged with the South and doubtless it was cognizant of the question, he failed to answer. Undoubtedly Gov. Wise was one of the men referred to, as a circumstance presently to be mentioned will more fully show.

that a preconcerted, deliberately planned and organized scheme to break up the Union of the States was concocted, taking its shape from secret consultations held by men from of the Southern Convention at Montgomery, Ala., in 1858. It also shows that WILLIAM L. YANGEY, the head and front of the BRECKblooded enmity to the Union, and the pretense that disunion per ze, of itself and with out cause, would be of advantage to the South. But no one ever suspected Mr. YANczy of a lack of sense. He well knew that the whole conspiracy would fail, and that be el sions; that unity which alone can be the barks | and his conditators would be overwhelmed with disgrace, unless the people could be to be introduced, resolutions in favor of renot meet the popular acceptance and approval, and that it could not be relied on to answer the purpose. Another, more directly affecting the people, was absolutely neces sary. Fortunately for Mr. YANGEY and bis "I hardly agree with you, that a general fellow-conspirators, one, supposed to be suit-

> paper, cautiously put forward the doctrine of Congressional protection. It was shortly taken up by other journals, and in the first days of January 1859, it was formally promulged by the Richmond Enquirer. Here the finger of Gov. Wise is plainly discernible. But a short time previous he had approved the course of Mr. Douglas in his split with the administration, and the sudden change of front by his organ, shows an undoubted understanding that the doctrine of Congressional protection was to be

The parties to this disunion intrigue perimpracticable-that there was no reasonable hope of bringing Congress, under existing circumstances, to grant the demand. They knew, also, that it would inevitably create a open to briendly suggestions. So far as the division of the democratic party, whereby it would be demoralized and denationalized. ever surpassed. Mr. Rupen had agreed to At that time they did not know, however, and the Montgomery Advertiser had taken | that the present Union movement would be t up and recommended it. The masses of the so successfully brought forward. The calople who were to second and sustain the | culation was to break up the democratic ason, were to retain their party relations party (as Mr. YANGEY intimate) in his Staughter letter) to excite violent sectional autagonisms, to unite the North against the South, and the South against the North, and ipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." c ndidat . Upon this event, thus designedly ddress to the people who had assembled to the Northern and Eastern States, he delivered ear him. His theme was, of course, the an address at Jackson, Mississippi, in which rongs and oper ssions of the South. At he broached the idea of a disunion in the ne conclusion of the specch a "League" was event of the election of a Republican. This emed, ander the following "Constitution"; was the first declaration of this purpose by a leading maa. He thus stated it:

"If an abelitionist be chosen President of the United States, you will have presented to you, the question of whether you will permit the government to pass into the handvone avowed and implacable enemies attent pansing for your answer, I will state my own position to be that such a realt would be a species of revolution by which the purposes of the government would e destroyed and the observance of its mere orms entitled to no respect. In that event, a such manner as should be most expedient. I should deem it your duty to provide for your safety outside of a Union with those to the Governorship, and a Republican who have already shown the will, and would have acquired the power, to deprive you of your birthright and to reduce you to worse

The next step was to go actively into the work of indoctrinating the masses with the idea of Congressional protection to slavery 1839 and a portion of this, were industriously devoted. In the early part of the year manner above recited, and to be enforced by pressions from that source:

(From the Mobile Mercury, April, 1859.) "The times are now ripe for the organization of a political movement in the slavebolding States, irrespective of course, of all old party designations; and there are peculiar reasons why such a movement should be nudertaken now and here. Indeed, we are credibly inform d that conferences have already been held by leading patriotic gentlemen in this city, of all parties, and the plans of a Southern organization have been set on tion. We carnestly hope the good work may of the United States?

The country, we repeat, is ripe for the movement, and if judiciously inaugurated, it | trade piracy? will sweep over the land with a force that no opposition will be able to check. We thereunder the Federal or any State Government; fore, caution our friends in the country, evbut each Leaguer shall vote according to his own erywhere, to be prepared for it, and to keep themselves free from all entangling alliances which may hinder them from joining in it un-

trammeled. The Charleston Mercury, in April, 1859, exclusively to delegates from the South, it will be no convention of the democratic party." How truly have fully shown.

[From the N. O. Delta, April, 1859] "In 1860 the South and the North are to e arrayed in deadly contest; the battle of the its issue is to be decisive of our fate."

[From the Montgomery Advertiser, March, 1859.] "It is important that we should send such men to represent us [in Congress] as possess he ability to combat the approaches of Republicanism, and the perve to secede from Washington in case abolitionism should instal

(From the Enfala (Ala.) Gazette, March, 1859) "Could we all think and feel alike; were our interests identical and our occupations similar, we night adopt a common govern-

that desired it, could join the Southern Con- men and the Southern press, to inaugurate a federacy, and be protected by the power of Southern Confederacy, and thereby establish Southern independence.

ton Mercury, March, 1859.] are of the members of Congress rom the different States of the South a numin Virginia, and that Mr. Payor was also ber of staunch State Rights men. As the demthen in the secret. In publishing this ex- ocratic party goes to pieces, these will form the tract on the 9th of September, 1858, in the nucleus of a Southern organization which must be formed to meet the aggressions of Northern consolidation through the general governthe question, " wno are these ablest men in ment. * * There can be no doubt that the Virginia, who had digested, understood and politicians no less than the people of the South are strengthening in the opinion that nothing is left but taking their destinies in their own keeping. Yet there La great reluctance to acknowledge the truth, and men bide their eyes to it as long as possible. By the end of the next session we may look to be out of the woods. When the democratic party is resolved into its Northern and Southern elements, now incongruously joined for the sake of spoils, then The foregoing completely demonstrates the South will wheel into line for the defence of her rights on the positions occupied by

From the Enfala Sprit of the South, Mirch, 1859.] "The North and South agreeing about ome things and differing about others, made various Southern States during the sitting a Union for their benefit and constitution for their common government. The Supreme Court, who, according to the established creed of the North, are the final expounders of that constitution, say that by its provis-INSIDGE party at the South, was the leading lons, slavery is protected in the territories spirit in the wicked and traitorous proceed- but the greater portion of the North denouncing. It also proves, beyond question, that es that d c sion openly, while the remainder covertly repudiates it. What remains then you evid nely will be, that, if injustice and | the entire design, plot and aim rested, in its | but to do that which has been done in all inception, on no ground other than cold- ages and countries, by sensible and rightm nded people, who have the misfortune to differ irreconcilably -- to separate.

"A revolution is, therefore inevitable, Subssion or resistance will alike establish it The old Union-the Union of the Constitution, of equal rights between sovereign States is abolished. It is gone forever; strangled by consolidation, and now the instrument of centralism, to establish an irresponsible desbrought up to its support. The plan was potism of the North over the South. To on in the Convention was the respening of all perfect except that it had no immediate | break up the present Union and establish anpretext. He had introduced into the South- other of the South alone, is no greater revoern Convention at Montgomery, or precured will be a lesser change. Let the struggle lution than that which now exists. In fact it come when it may, the South, to achieve her opening the African slave trade; but it was | Safety, will have to trample down a Union soon found that such a pretext alone would party in the track of her political emancipa-

The above extract from the Washington orrespondent of the Charleston Mercury, so clearly foreshadows the very events which have since transpired, that the conclusion is almost irresistable that there was a junta of these disunionists in the city of Washington, who had, at that early day, arranged the enof Congressional protection to slavery in the tire course to be pursued. The newspapers territories. About the 10th of September, were promptly and vigorously seconded by 1858, the N. O. Data, a well-known disunion the leaders. Below, we subjoin outgivings of a portion of those leaders, to indicate the progress of the work of perfecting an organization which should "control parties, legisla-

On the 18th April, 1859, Judge H. S. Ber NETT, a very prominent man in North Mississippi, in a letter to the editor of the Grenada Locomotive, says :

Since 1850, it has been my opinion, and recent events have more than confirmed this opinion, that we have but little hope in looking to a Federal Congress for the protection the made, for the first time, an issue in party of our rights. In every combat we have would be presented the question, will you tested between you and us. I want is s lost ground; in every argument our feetly well knew that the proposition was fanaticism. If we ask for the application of or will you, outside of the Union, assert the presented with the hideons ghost of squatter sovereignty. If we ask for the protection of can have none save what a lawless rabble in the territories may see proper to give us. It may, then, be asked, to whom can we ap-

peal? If to the guaratees of the Constitution we are insulted and told the North has yielded to us the fugitive slave bill, and with that we should be contented. If we demand the rea- liberty and Mississippi more." dition of our fugitive slaves, we are pointed to their statute books, to laws nullitying the liws of Congress.

appeal to every fair mi ided man in the South. t it is not time to cease this idle talk and let our demand be made known in languag that cannot be misunderstood, demanding of 1 ves in the Territories as being in unism with the plainest principles of justice, equal th constitution. This being refused as our common right under

free men counsel us unerringly that we should seek our redress. And having, as I do, but the fail tot hope that his reasonable demand will be granted, may I not justly conclude that it is in the to fix our nop s upon Congress for protection and aid?

our reach, to the proper organization of our

own State.

Hon. John J. Petrus, the present Gover nor of Mississippi, during his canvass for that office last year delivered speeches in all sections in the State, in each of which he de clared that in the event of the election of a dissolution of the Union. The Vicksburg Whig having been informed that Gov. Perrus had stated " that in the event of his election should be elected to the office of President of the United States, he would await some hos than the colonial dependence of your tile demonstration towards the South before advising resistance," the Jackson Mississippian re-

"The informant of the Whig is clearly in error. Col. Pettus, at all times and places in the territories, and to enforce the pro- in his public speeches and private conversapriety of resistance to the inauguration of a tions, in his open declarations to the people Republican President; and to this the year at the busting and in his councils with his friends, declares without reservation or qualification his approval of the platform that nominated him pledging the State to resist-1859, the newspapers began to prepare the ance in the event of the election of a Black public mind for the issues concocted, in the Republican to the Presidency upon the avowed purposes of the anti-slavery organization. In his speech at Scooba, in his own the leaders during the then approaching sum | county, on the 6th inst. [August] he went so mer campaign. We now group a few ex- fir as to declare, according to the DeKalb Democrat whose editor was present and reported his remarks, that 'although he now held, as it were, the Chief Magistracy of the State in his hands, he would freely give it up and retire from the canvass, if he thought the people would not sustain him in strong resistance to the inauguration of a Black

Republican President. In July 1859, the following questions were propounded to Hon, L. P. WALKER, of Ala, by the editor of the Huntsville Advocate : "1. Is it the duty of Congress to interven-

foot and almost matured preparatory to ac- for the protection of slavery in the territories 2. Are you in favor of a repeal of the laws

of Congress, which declare the foreign slave 3. What position should the Southern democracy assume in the Charleston Conven-

The first two he answered in the affirmaive, and to the third replied :

purified by its isolation? With this spirit, let the crisis come Be bold, united, firmly set, Nor finch in word or to e: We'll be a glorious people yet-On the 9th of May, 1859, the Southern Convention-an institution which figures

conspicuously in this treasonable businessmet at Vicksburg, Miss. Ex Gov. McRAE. Ex-Senator and present member of Congress. tend gave it his encouragement by sending to it a letter of regret, in which he inclosed a series of resolutions, of which the following touches the main matter in hand: Resolved. That the success of the republi

can party in the election of a President of the United States by a sectional majority in ment without detriment to either; but as we | 1860 upon the principles above declared will ment without detriment to either; but as we are different in all these it becomes us to prepare for an immediate withdrawal from the alliance which has hitherto held us together; but as we are different in all these it becomes us to prepare for an immediate withdrawal from the alliance which has hitherto held us together; but as we like a show declared will be a virtual dissolution of the compact of the be a virtual dissolution of the compact of the beautiful dissolution of the compact of the beautiful dissolution of the compact of the whole pot walch was concorded in the brains abolition spirit. You must repeal the laws abolition spirit. You must go which was concorded in the present. We have developed the whole present. We have developed the laws abolition spirit. You must go which was concorded in the laws abolition spirit. You must go which was concorded in the laws abolition spirit. You must go which was concorded in the laws abolition spirit. You must

mmediately in convention to determine the by preventing the installation into office of a republican President and the inauguration of the republi-From the Washington Correspondent of the Charlescan party in power; or, failing in that, to resolve the slaveholding States into a separate independent organization, with such constitutional form of covernment as will best secure their safety. heir honor, their rights and institutions, and

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make them a Power of the earth." On another occasion he said: "It the Dougas construction of the Cincinnati platform prevailed at Charleston, I, for one, would not submit. I am for independence out of the Union in preference to dishonor in it."

Again, on the eve of his departure for Washington, on the 19th of November, he spoke at Jackson, Miss .- which the Mississippian reported thus: "With his accustomed candor, Ex-Gov. Me

Rae avowed himself in favor of the repeal of the Federal and State laws branding as an gnominious crime the purchase of slaves in Urica, thereby constituting a system of 1-gstation unfriendly to Southern institutions and detrimental to Southern interests. In the event of the election of a Black Republi- his authority." can to the Presidency, the speaker argued that Mississippi separately, or in concert with other Southern States, as she might elect, ought a once to discontinue her connection with the about

Hon. R. BARNWELL RHETT, of S. C., also lent his helping hand, the same who said, shortly after the election of Mr. Buchanan All true statesmanship in the South con sists in forming combinations and shaping events so as to bring about a dissolution of the present Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy." He made a speech on the 4th July 1859, at Grahamville, S. C., which was a masterly appeal to the passions at last that those combinations were forming and that events were being so shaped as to justify his estimate of true statesmanship in the South, and such as to bring about the desired Southern Confederacy. He was unusually hopeful and the success which he contemplated inspired him with unusual strength and vigor. The speech was in all respects conformable to the conclusion, which alone we quote, at this time. Said Mr.

"Should the public regard, after I am one, ever reach my humble services, let it arnest effort to preserve the Union, by keeping it within the I mitations of the Constitution and arresting its tatal tendency to despotism I turned at last to the salvation of my native and (the South), and in my latter years did all I could to dissolve her connection with the North and to establish for her a Southern

During the year 1859, Mr. YANCEY was ot an idle spectator of the work he set or foot; he wrote letters and made speeches on various occasions. JEFF. DAVIS, his greatest and most powerful coadjutor, was also active | they, in my judgment, will consider it an and zealous. We give an extract from a speech of the latter at Jackson, Miss., on the 6th July. He said:

"The success of such a party would indeed | it." produce an "irrepressible conflict." To you have been weakened; in every compromise | into the despotism of a majority, will you bewe have been made the dupes to Northern | come the subjects of a hostile Government, the doctrine of non-intervention, we are equality, the liberty and sovereignty to which you were born? For myself, I say, as I said on a former occasion, in the contingenour slaves in the territories, we are told we cy of the election of a President on the plat form of Mr. Seward's Rochester speech, let the Union be dissolved. Let the "great, but not the greatest of evils" come. For as did the great and good Calboun, from whom is drawn that expression of value, I love and venerate the union of these States-but I love

From the newspapers and the hustings the cry of disunion and revolution rose to State With a full knowledge of all these facts, I Legislatures and to Congress. Here the evand revolutioninze the Government are so abundant that we have space for ocmpara-Congressional legislation for the protection tively few. Gov. Gisr, of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature of that rights, common sense and the mandates of | State, Nov. 28, 1859, uses the following language:

"With an united South our course would the compact in the Union ; then let us seek equality | be clear, and our future glorious; we could | mande of the compact of Union where the law | enforce equality in the Union, or maintain of God, the rights of man, and the feelings of our independence out of it. It, as I solemnly believe, we can no longer live in peace and lurrmony in the Union-notwithstanding the a-sociaour common triumph , (being treated as enemies and aliens, rather than brethren of the same family, and heirs of the same inheri-I answer, to ourselves, to the means within | tance by the North.) we can form a Confederacy with ability to protect itself again-t any enemy, and command the respect and admiration of the world, * * Joa of a Black Republican President will settle the question of our safety in the Union: and although the forms of the Constitution may be complied with, its vital principle will be extinguished, and the South must consent to occupy an inferior and degrading Republican to the Presidency, he was for a position, or seek new safeguards for her inture security. Let South Carolina exhaust every means to get the cooperation of the Southern States in this vital and important movement, yielding everything but principle for that purpose, prepared to follow any lead in resistance, but she should never forget that she is a sovereign and an equal-that by her sovereign act she created the relation ship of that State that now exists in the Federal Union, and that she has a clear and unquestionable right to resume her position as

s sovereign in the family of nations." Gov. PERRY, of Florida, about the same

time, in a like "state paper" said "True, Florida, as the youngest and least p pulous of the Southern sovereignites, car only follow in action the lead of her sisters, yet this constitutes no reason why, at a time demanding the freest conference and frankest expression among those joined by a common destiny, she should remain silent. I believe that her voice should be heard in 'tones not loud but deep,' in favor of an eternal separation from those whose wickedness and fanaticism forbid us longer to live with peace and safety. There are good grounds for the hope that most of the Southern States will not consent to see the General Government pass in o hands avowedly hostile to the South. If such is their purpose, it is not unlikely that they will prepare for the emergency of the approaching Presidential elec-

Gov. McWillie, of Mississippi, responded in pretty much the same spirit for that State. And in due time, the Senate of South Carolina, on the 19th December, passed the following preamble and resolution, which were concurred in in the Honse, with very

slight, if any, alteration : "Whereas, the State of South Carolina, by her Ordinance of 1852, affirmed her right to secede from the Confedracy whenever the occassion should arrive justifying her, in her own judgment, in taking that step; and in the resolution adopted by her Convention, declared that she torebore the immediate ex-"We should insist upon adopting a plat- ercise of that right in deference to her sister form before making the nomination. This States; and, whereas, more than seven years platform must embody the first of the fore- have clapsed since that Convention adjournsaid of the Democratic Presidential Conven- going propositions, and should embrace, in ed, and in the intervening time, the assaults tion of the present year, "unless it is limited principle, the second also. If the first of apon the institution of slavery, and upon the tuese propositions-viz: protection to slavery | rights and equality of the Southern States, in the territories-is not adopted, the South | have unceasingly continued, with increasing should withdraw from the Convention, and violence, and in new and more alarming it spoke the disunion sentiment late events | make its own nominations and enunciate a | forms, South Carolina, still deferring to her platform of principles consistent with the dignity of Sovereign States and the great right of self-protection. We have a mission to fulfill, enobled by its danger and imperatively demand a speedy separation from the Free-soil States of the Confederacy. and earnestly in ites and urges her sister States of the South to originate the movement of Southern separation, in which she pledges her-eif promptly to unite. Resolved, That the State of South Carolina owes it to her own citizens to protect them and their property from every enemy, and

that for the purpose of military preparation for any emergency, the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for military contingencies." to go out of the Union in the event of the election of during the last session, we have similar expressions from various Southern members, of which the following is but barely a specimen:

people of the slaveholding States to meet | books, to nullify that provision of the Constitution which protects the value of our mode and measure of upholding the consti-tutional government as it at present exists, not mean to stay in the Union until you have converted the border States into free States and so demoralized and enervated our strength. You must pass laws at home, condemning and subjecting to the hands of justice the men who advise and the men who plot and the men who engage in these insurrectionary attempts. You must do for us what we do for foreign nations, and what they do for every country with which they are at peace. Unless you do pass such lawunless you do put down this spirit of aboli tionism, the Union will be short." Mr. Pryor. "We have threatened and re-

> olved, and resolved and threatened, and backed out from our threats and recanted our resolutions, until, so help me God, I will never atter another threat or another resolution: but, as the stroke followe the light ning's flash, so, with me, acts shall be coincident and commensurate with words,' Mr. Dejarnette. "You may elect him Prisident of the North; but of the South. never. Whatever the even; may be, others may differ; but Virginia, in vi w of her ancient renowa, in view of h r illustrious d ad, in view of her sic semper tyranuis, will resist

Mr. Moone, of Ala. "I do not concur gentleman from Tenuessee, that the election of a Black R-publican to the Pre-idency was not cause for a dis-olution of the Union. Whenever a President is elected by a fanatic I majority at the North, these whom I represent, as I believe, and the gallant State which I in part represent, are ready, let the

Mr. Pugu, of Ala. "If, with the character of the Government well defined, and the rights and privileges of the parties to the compact clearly asserted by the Democratic party, the black Republicans get possession of the South, on the questions of Congre sion- of the Government, then the question is fully al protection, and disunion. He had found, presented, whether the Southern States will remain in the Union, as subject and degraded colonies, or will they withdraw, and establish a southern conf deracy of coequal homogene-

"In my judgment, the latter is the only course compatible with the honor, equality, and safety of the South; and the sooner it is known and acted upon the better for all parties to the compact. "The truest conservatism and wisest states-

geneous in population, institution, interests and pursuits. Mr. Curry. "However distasteful it may

remembered that, after twenty years of however much it may revolt the public senbe to my friend from New York, [Mr. Clark.] timent or conscience of this country, I am not ashamed or afraid publicly to avow that the election of Wm. H. Seward or Samuel P. Chase, or any such representatives of the Republican party, upon a sectional platterm, ought to be resisted to the disruption of every party be defeated with cand dates standing tie that binds this Confederacy together. [Applause on the Democratic side of the

Mr. Gartrell. "I need not tell what I, as a southern man, will do-I think I may safely speak for the masses of the people of Georgia-that, when that event happens, overt act, a declaration of war, and meet immediately in convention, to take into consideration the mode and measure of re-dress. That is my position; and if that betreason to the Government, make the most of

I want to know whether we are to be controlled, whether we are to be limited to where slavery now exists, or whether we are to have liberty to go beyond. We have now four million slaves. In some twenty-five body, Douglas' adherents will press his doc years hence we will have eight million. We demand expansion. We will nave expansion | keep out of that Convention, that decision in spite of the Re wollcan party, and all the World. [Applause from the Democratic branches and the galleries.]" * * * * "Now, in regard to the election of a Black

Republican President, I have this to say. and I speak the sentiment of every Democrat on this floor from the State of Georgia: we will never submit to the inauguration of a Black R publican President. [Applause] com the Democratic branches, and hisses from the Republicans.] I repeat it sir-and Rights wing should secode from the Conven-I have authority to say -- that no Democratic | tion, and appeal to the whole people of the Recresentative from Georgia on this floor Black Republican President [Renewed ap- of their principles, and go into the election Luse and biss s."1 The most coulding of them all are, sir, for equality in the Union or independence out of it; buying lost all hope of the former, I

am for independence now and independence for ever.' Mr. Bonham, "As to disunion, upon the for no one but myself and those I have here the honor to represent; and I say, without hesitation, that upon the election of Mr. Setions of the past, and the remembrance of ward, or any other man who inderses and when it shall be made manifest that the Black party-call him by what name yo : please-I | shall receive a majority of the electoral votthe Union. And, sir, I think I speak the sea- State to assemble in time to provide to timents of my own constituents, and the State of South Carolina, when I say so."

Mr. Boyce. "Should this party acquire the ascendincy in the Federal Government, the Southern States will have presented to their the gravest question that can be fo.ced on the consideration of political communicies. For my own part, I think they will be blind not to perceive the purposes of this party, and infatuated not to act accordingly.

Mr. Keitt. "Should the Republican party succeed in the next presidential election, my advice to the South is to snap the cords of the Union at once and forever." Mr. McRae. "I said to my constituents,

and to the people at the capital of my State. on my way here, that it such an event did occur, while it would be their duty to determine the course which the State would pursue, it would be my privilege to counsel with them as to what I believed to be the proper course; and I said to them, what I say now and will always say in such an event, that eyed Success, or fall into the embrace of my counsel would be to take independence out of the Union in preference to the loss of constitutional rights, and consequent degradation a d dishonor in it. That is my posi- tion, led personally by Mr. YANCEY, who was tion, and it is the position which I know the in the Convention for that purpose, went out Democratic party of the State of Mississippi will maintain.'

Mr. Singleton. "You ask me when will ted? It will be when you elect a Black Re publican- Hale, Seward or Chase-President f the United States. Whenever you undertake to elect such a man to preside over the destinies of the South you may expect to see all parties of the South arrayed to resist his inaguration."

into the hands of a Black Republican Presi-

Mr. Davis. "Gentlemen of the Republican party, I warn you. Present your sectional candidate for 1869: elect him as the representative of your system of labor; take possession of the Government, as the instrupressible conflict.' and we of the South will sion and wrong."

Mr. Hamilton. "Much has been said of the Union, and love for the Union on one band, and much of the Union, and dissolumaking this remark, though it grate harshly upon the ears of some, that whatever love may be excited for the Union on the one hand, and whatever may be d-clared on the other in reference to its disruption; whatever hazards, I believe that a dissolution of the U. ion is this day upon us. The Union, sir. is being dissolved now. It may be in the p wer of the conservative elements of this House to arrest it; but that cannot be done by the election of a Black R publican Speaker. I believe that I represent as conservative a constituency as any gentleman up on the floor; a people who are devoted to the Union, a people, sir, who have, I think, mannested that devotion by as much liberality and un-State in this Union has yi ided, a sepurate and independent nationality in order to par-ticipate in this Confederacy which we all profess so much to love; and yet that same sponded, and passed resolutions pledging them | State, that same people, are now solemnly resolving that it is better that the wheels of are to-day, and no organization ever offerted. a Republican President. They stand solemnly than that the candidate of the Republican pledged to-day to that course. In Congress, party shall be elected and placed in the Speaker's chair."

We have now seen how this Southern organization, set on foot by Mr. YANCEY in the government of the United States, step by May, 1858, has extended its influence over step, to the present. We have developed the

letter to SLAUGHTER. It only now remains PARTIES, LEGISLATURES, and STATESto exhibit how it has aff-cted the democratic party. It was indispensable to the success of the scheme, that the democracy should be broken up-that the Southern wing should dissolve its connection with that of the North.

"1. Let the Legislatures of the Southern States, at their next m etings, distinctly dehacible from the Dred Scott case, arcomcanied with a resolution that they will vote for no one for the Presidency or Vice Preswith the declaration made vesterday by the id-ney of the United States, who does not plainly and distinctly affirm and support them without non committalism, dodging or gaivocation.

2. Should the Charleston Convention declare and affi m these rights, and nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Pres- a cowardly and disgraceful expedient-it is idency who di-tinctly support them, then consequences be what they may, to fall back | the Southern States will support such candion their reserved rights and say : 'As to this dates; and should they be elected, proof will Union, we have no longer any lot or part in be afforded that the South may continue with policy." The leaders generally in those

safety in the Confederacy.
3. But should the candidates for the Pres idency and Vice Presidency, thus fairly nomnated by the Charleston Convention be de-Republican or Abolition party succeed in ecting their candidates, then the Southern Legislatures, as soon thereafter as they shall their Senators and Representatives from the original designers of the plan. Congress of the United States, and invite the co-operation of their sister Southern States to devise means for their common

4. But should the Charleston Convention refuse to declare and affi m the rights of the South, as deducible from the Dred Scott case. or nominate candidates who will not affire manship demand a speedy termination of all and support them, then let the Southern association with such confederates, and the States nominate and support candidates of formation of another union of States, homo- their own, plainly and faithfully reflecting and supporting their rights.

5. Should the Southern States succeed i electing their sectional candidate, thus nominated, of course they will deem it a sufficient proof for the present of their safety in the

6. But should the Southern States fail in lecting the sectional candidates thus nom inated, then let the same course be pursued party be defeated with cand dates standing on the rights of the South, and the Black Republican or Abolition candidates to h

This programme was accepted and acted upon. The January 1860 Convention of Alabama, which appointed delegates to Charleston was blessed with the presence of Mr. YANCEY. Indeed, he was always to be found wherever his presence would likely prove most effective. He was in the Ala bama Convention, was the leading and con- Modeler of Fashions. Mr. Crawford. "I want the question trolling spirit in it, and he thus laid down the "To obtain the aid of the Democracy in

this contest, it is necessary to make a con test in its Charleston Convention. In that tri le to a dec's on. If the State Rights men must inevitably be against the South, and Aboutionists of the Old and of the New that, either in direct favor of the Douglas doctrine, or by the endorsement of the Cincinnati platform under which Douglas claims helter for his principles. The State Rights men should present in that Convention their demand for a decision, and they will obtain an endorsement of their demands, or a deuial of these demands. If endorsed, we shall have greater hope of triumph within the Union. If denied, in my opinion, the State South, with ut distinction of parties, and will ever submit to the manguration of a organize another Convention upon the basis with a candidate nominated by it, as a grand Constitutional party. But in the Presiden tial contest, a Black Republican may be lected. It this lire event should happen in my opinion, the only hope of safety ou the South is in a withdrawal from the Union be fore he shall be inaugurated; before the sword election of a black republican, I can speak | and the Trea-ury of the Federal Government shall be placed in the keeping of that party. I would suggest that the several State Legis latures should, by law, require the Governor proclaims the doctrines held by him and his Republican candidate for the Pre-idency am in favor of an immediate dissolution of to call a Convention of the people of the their safety before the 4th March, 1861. however,a black rejubl can should not be elred, then, in pursuance of the policy of making this contest within the Union, we should nitiate measures, in Congress, which should acts against slavery. If we should fail to obtala so just a system of legislation, then the

South should seek her independence out of We beg of the reader to turn and read gain that passage, and to imagine it to be printed in capital letters. We beg of him to read it a third time, and then run over in his mind the events at Charleston and Baltimore. The programme of a school examination, a theatrical performance, or a Fourth of July celebration was never more exactly fulfilled. Here the unholy intrigue was to salute brightscowling Despair. At Charleston the demand was not granted, and the ALABAMA delegaof it and were followed by those States which were in the secrets and sympathies of "the the time come; when will the South be uni- movement." The Alabama delegation were the first to set up the standard of rebellion to the party. The Alabama delegation were in the hands of Mr. YANCEY, clay in the hands of the potter. Other "Cotton States" followus undivided and indivisible friends, and see ed, as it was intended from the first they should do. On the very night of this secession from the Convention, on the night of the "We can never quietly stand by and per- | 30th April, at Charleston, Mr. YANCEY ad-

mit the control of the Army and Navy to go dressed a crowd, in which he is thus reported: "Mr. Yancey appeared, and was proud and happy to see the South taking so proud a position in favor of her Constitutional rights. He spoke of the seceding delegates as about to form the 'Constitutional Democratic Convention,' and the delegates who remained. ment of your power in this contest of 'irre- as composing the 'Rump Convention.' He said this Rump Convention would speedily tear the Constitution in pieces and look to be in fact a Sectional Convention, and would our guns for justice and right against aggres. represent only a faction of the free-soil sentiment of the North. He said the South must come up as a unit, and vindicate its Constitutional rights. Every ultra sentiment was appland d with mad enthusiasm. YANCEY ion of the Union, on the other. I am not SAID THAT, PERHAPS EVEN NOW THE PEN OF THE about to preceed to give my views upon the HISTORIAN WAS NIBBED TO WRITE THE STORY merits of questions that have been discussed OF A NEW REVOLUTION. At this some one in du ing the session. I content myself with the crowd cried 'three cheers for the Indedendent Southern Republic.' They were given with a will.'

The events at Baltimore are familiar to all The unusual length of this article precludemay be said by some to maintain it at all us from a further reference to them, at it is ture old age. moment, than to say that they were in per fect accord with all that preceded them, and that the result was the accomplishment of all the aims, up to this stage in the game, which were designed in the outset-the denationalzation and demoralization of the democratic party, the nomination of a sectional ticket. in perfect accordance with the suggestion of the Charleston Mercury in October last. The only thing now lacking to perfect the plot and to consummate the conspiracy, and to crown all with complete success, is to so dis tract the popular mind that all other candi dates may be defeated, and Lincoln elected Government should be arrested where they and then before the 4th of March we will witness the beginning of that "revolution which is to en l in a Southern Confederacy.

> We have thus traced the beginning and progre s of this clabolical conspiracy against

to show that the same influence has extended ing on final success or failure. We have over and broken up the democratic party. shown how the people have been circum-For in that letter, let it not be forgotten that vented and made unsuspectingly to sustain Mr. YANCET said of the power of this organi- and forward the treasonable designs of traization, it "WILL HOLD THE SOUTHERN ISSUE torous leaders. We have shown when and PARAMOUNT, AND WILL INFLUENCE bow and for what purpose the infernal movement was set on foot, and by what MEN." Having asserted its influence, as management it has been promoted. It rewe have undeniably shown, over legisla- mains to the patriotic masses, who will maintures and statesmen a few words will serve tain the Constitution, uphold the Union and abide by the laws of the land, to thwart the machinations of the conspirators, by rallying to the support of the only national candidates in the country, and placing the reins of government in the hands of one who has And that necessity was successfully met and never proved false to duty or to the Union, accomplished. As early as October, 1859, who is true to all sectione and to the Constithe Charleston Mercury put forth the follow- tution, John Bell. ing programme, by which the thing could be

We feel that this argument and exposition " would be incomplete were we to omit to say that the Southern or slaveholding States borclare the rights of the South, as plainly ded dering on the non-slaveholding States, were not intended to be included in this movement. Mr. YANCEY'S letter to Mr. PRYOR sufficiently establishes this fact. The plan was to have these border States, along the whole line of the frontier, to stand between the "Cotton States" and the North to check the invasion and and thwart dangertrue-but, neverth less, deemed to be consistent with "a well considered Southern States cannot be justly identified with the conspirators previous to the Democratic National Convention. Still their present posifeated in the Presidential election, and the tion places them in that category, and so long as they abet and aid in the work of overthrowing the government, they are ecce-sively assemble together, should recall henceforth equally responsible with the

We defy contradiction of any statement herein contained material to the subject discussed, and pledge ourselves to give an amount of cumulative evidence sufficient to convince any reasonable, intelligent mind of the truth that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is the candidate of the men whom we have shown are engaged in this conspiracy against the Union; and that everything we have quoted is from those who espouse and advocate Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's election.

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DR. HENRY MELVILLE,

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By order of the corps, M. O. BROOKS,

Secreiary. NOTICE. A LL persons having claims against the estate of Jone R. Hr. L. dec'd , a e bereby notified to appear .ndfl e the same duly nuthenticated as pre-scribed by law, on or before the 1st day of January 1-61, with the Clerk of the bounty Court of the vidson

ou ty or the same will be forever barred, be h in aw and equity. SARAH ANN H.L.

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ave the necessary medicines sent to the r a dress, aith necessary directions. Strict secrecy observed.

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